JPRS 75128

14 February 1980

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1217

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50272-101

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1. REPORT NO. JPRS 75128

2.

3. Recipient's Accession No

4. Title and Subtitle

USSR REPORT: AGRICULTURE, No. 1217

5. Report Date

14 February 1980

6.

7. Author(s)

8. Performing Organization Rept. No

9. Performing Organization Name and Address

Joint Publications Research Service
1000 North Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201

10. Project/Task/Work Unit No

11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No

(C)

(G)

12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address

As above

13. Type of Report & Period Covered

14

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)

This serial report contains information on trends and policy at the national and republic levels, plans and plan fulfillment, production statistics, technological achievements and shortcomings, and agricultural investments, administration, and management. Information at lower levels is included when it is indicative of trends or innovations.

17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors

USSR
Agriculture

b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms

c. COSATI Field/Group 2D, 2B

18. Availability Statement

Unlimited Availability
Sold by NTIS
Springfield, Virginia 22161

19. Security Class (This Report)

UNCLASSIFIED

20. Security Class (This Page)

UNCLASSIFIED

21. No. of Pages

53

22. Price

(See ANSI-Z39.18)

See Instructions on Reverse

OPTIONAL FORM 272 (4-77)
(Formerly NTIS-35)
Department of Commerce

JPRS 75128

14 February 1980

USSR REPORT

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STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN BELORUSSIA REVIEWED

Minsk SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 30-31

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences A. P. Svyatogor, BelNIIEOSKh section head, and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. S. Petkevich, senior scientific staff member: "Principles of Effective Land Cultivation--Discussions for the Course 'Scientific and Technological Progress and the Effectiveness of Agricultural Production' (for specialists and heads of kolkhoz and sovkhoz sections)"]

[Text] Decisions made at the 25th Congress and the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee defined the basic focuses of the party's agrarian policy for furthering the development of agriculture. The main task is one of achieving further growth and greater stability in agricultural output and all-around improvement of effectiveness in cropping and livestock raising for purposes of satisfying more fully the population's needs for food and industry's raw material requirements. The accomplishment of this task of state-level importance depends upon improving the caliber of crop cultivation, upon the efficient utilization of each hectare of agricultural land and the effective employment of materials and equipment and labor resources.

In today's world the Communist Party and the Soviet state are taking steps to resolve the problem of improving the land and further increasing agricultural output based upon the achievements of scientific and technological progress. This is being accomplished with a dynamic increase in the amount of technical equipment available for production and the power supply per unit for labor, by implementing a broad program of farm land melioration, by applying mineral and organic fertilizers, by introducing highly productive new crops and varieties, and so forth. Agricultural production capital in the republic has now reached 90,000 rubles per 100 hectares of agricultural land, an increase of 2.6-fold over the 1970 level, and the amount of power per unit for labor is now 16 horsepower, an increase of 2.3-fold.

Melioration is exceptionally important for raising the land's productivity, for intensifying agricultural production and increasing the output from cultivation of the land. More than 2.5 million hectares of agricultural land has now been improved in the Belorussian SSR. The area of land drained by under-drainage has been increased in recent years. The state expects a full return and an increase in crop production and livestock output from the enormous funds spent on reclamation and agricultural equipment. The "Lyubanskiy" Sovkhoz and the "Chyrvoyana smena" Kolkhoz in Lyubanskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Chkalov in Soligorskiy Rayon, the "Vedrich" Sovkhoz in Rechitskiy Rayon and others are producing good crop yields on reclaimed land. They produce 40-50 feed-unit quintals per hectare. Melioration has been carried out on 70 percent of the agricultural land on the "Peramoga" Kolkhoz in Starodorozhskiy Rayon. The fields now cover 50 to 100 hectares, compared with 5 to 6 hectares prior to drainage. This allows us to make more efficient use of the equipment and, most importantly, it is permitting us to increase the crop yield and labor productivity. The farm harvests 34 quintals of grain per hectare, 300 quintals of potatoes and more than 500 quintals of root crops for feed. The reclaimed land is not always utilized with adequate productivity, however, and many farms obtain low yields of grain, potatoes, grasses and other crops.

The reclaimed peat bogs provide the most valuable soil. This means that, along with doing what is necessary to obtain a good harvest, the farms must also take good care of this land and conserve its fertility. It should also be borne in mind that almost 75 percent of the republic's peaty soil is shallow-fallow (melkozalezhnyye). Experience and scientific data have shown that it can be efficiently used for a long time with specialized cultivation based on grass cropping and grain production. Decrees have been passed by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers to insure the efficient, long-term use of reclaimed peat bogs in the republic. The practices employed in the use of peaty land have not changed on many farms, however. Potatoes, sugar beets and other inter-row crops are presently being raised on large areas not only of deep-fallow but also of shallow-fallow land, which, as we know, results in rapid mineralization of the peat and loss of organic matter.

Increasing the land's productivity and crop yields depends upon the means invested, upon the efficient employment of all the farms' production resources, the employment of modern technology and so forth. The implementation of an extensive program of chemical cultivation means is of great economic importance in this matter. Science and practical experience have shown that fertilizers are the determining factor with respect to increasing cropping output. The adoption of chemical methods is an integral and extremely important element of scientific and technological progress and of the intensification of agricultural production. V. I. Lenin pointed out that "...data on expenditures for fertilizers and on the cost of tools and machinery are the most precise statistical indication of the degree of cropping intensification." By increasing the amount of mineral fertilizers applied and efficiently used, farms can incrase crop yields and raise output. On the other hand, supplies of mineral fertilizers are still inadequate and limited for most of the republic's farms. This makes it more important to seek ways to make the use of fertilizers more effective. Calculations show that efficient application will make it possible not only to fill the need for mineral fertilizers in the crop rotation system but also to allocate considerable quantities (between 2.8 and 3.0 million quintals of active substance) annually for fertilizing pastures and hayfields, and this will make it possible to increase the output of livestock feed from meadowland by 20 to 25 percent.

Organic fertilizers and lime are important in the Belorussian SSR, where the soil is predominately sod-podzolic with insufficient humus. The adoption of chemical methods based on organic fertilizers and liming is highly effective. The quantity of organic and mineral fertilizers applied on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is increasing by the year, as is the liming of acidic soils. A total of 71.8 million tons of all types of organic fertilizers and 14.6 million quintals of mineral fertilizers (calculated for active substance) was applied to the 1978 crop in the republic, an increase of 10.2 million tons and 2.4 million quintals respectively over the 1975 level.

By increasing the amount of fertilizers applied to grain crops, along with extensively adopting highly productive varieties and crops and improving the organization of field work, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been able practically within a single five-year period to raise the previous grain crop yield almost 2-fold. Hundreds of farms in the republic obtain more than 30-35 quintals of grain per hectare, and farms such as the "Osnezhitskiy" Kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon, the "Rassvet" Kolkhoz in Novogrudskiy Rayon, the "1 Maya" Kolkhoz in Schchuchinskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Gastello Minskiy and the Kolkhoz "40 let Oktyabrya" in Stolinskiy Rayon, the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz in Baranovichskiy Rayon and others have obtained 40-50 quintals of grain or more per hectare in recent years. This is unquestionably a great achievement, which attests the fact that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess considerable reserves for the production of grain and other crops and animal husbandry output.

Yields from perennial and, especially, annual grasses and silage crops are still low, however. The primary reason is the limited quantity of mineral fertilizers applied to these crops. The low yield from these crops on many farms is also due to the inefficient use of materials and technical means and significant labor organization deficiencies in the performance of the entire system of technological operations, from planting to harvesting. Average grass yields in the republic can realistically be increased 2- to 3-fold. The planting of alfalfa holds especially great possibilities for increasing forage crop yields.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still obtaining low yields of potatoes and root crops for feed. Despite the high level of materials and labor applied the potentials of these crops are still not being fully realized by far. The republic suffers large potato losses due to infection of the crops by Phytophthora and the Colorado beetle. This indicates an urgent need to improve cultivation procedures and to develop effective means of eliminating the negative effects of diseases and pests. The elimination of potato losses alone would provide an additional yield of 30 to 40 quintals of the tubers per hectare.

Scientific and technological progress and the intensification of agricultural production are expanding the farms' possibilities for increasing land productivity and obtaining maximum output. The extensive adoption of post-harvest and catch crops constitutes a significant reserve for cropping output and for increasing feed production. It is possible to raise two crops a year on the same field in practically all of the republic's rayons. Undersown, post-mowing (poukosnyye) and post-harvest crops permit fuller use to be made of the heat, the sun's energy and water. A total of 90 to 100 days remain before the first frost after the harvesting of barley, early potatoes and, sometimes, flax in the southern part of the republic, for example, and 60 to 70 warms day in the central area. There is a vegetation period of 4.0 to 4.5 months after the mowing of winter grain crops for green fodder on farms in the southern and central areas, and up to 4 months in the northern parts. This is enough time for the development of a good harvest of corn, root crops for feed, feed cabbage, the green mass of perennial legumes and cereals, dense plantings of sunflowers for livestock feed, and so forth, which are planted after the main crops. Worthwhile experience in efficient land utilization has been acquired on the "Pogranichnik" Kolkhoz in Brestskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy in Gomel'skiy Rayon and a number of other farms. They essentially obtain two annual harvests from every third hectare of plowed land. Total output from such land is 60 to 80 quintals of feed units.

By developing their productive forces, it is possible for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to utilize their land resources more intensively and to obtain additional output. Within the next few years, it is planned to expand the area planted to catch crops to 350,000-400,000 hectares. A yield of 150-200 quintals of green mass from each hectare will make it possible to increase the balance of feed for animal husbandry by 800,000-900,000 tons of feed units. The planting of Cruciferae crops such as oil-bearing radishes, winter rape, winter cress and white mustard must be expanded in the future as catch crops on the republic's farms.

What Belorussian land can produce at the contemporary stage of scientific and technological progress has been demonstrated by the Order of Lenin "Osnezhitskiy" Kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon. In recent years the farm has carried out extensive measures to intensify agricultural production, adopt highly-productive crops, improve the crop structure and insure strict observance of proper agricultural practices. The farm has placed special emphasis upon the production of high-quality organic fertilizers and their application to the soil in large quantities. The land's productivity has risen sharply as a result. In 1978 the kolkhoz harvested 55.6 quintals of grain per hectare, 557 quintals of sugar beets and 45.3 quintals of perennial grasses for hay. The farm is increasing animal husbandry output by building up the feed basis. In 1978 an average of 2,680 quintals of milk and 300 quintals of meat were produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land there. The milk yield per cow was 4,779 kilograms.

There is an extremely large amount of meadowland in the republic. Every 1,000 hectares of agricultural land includes 370 hectares of pastureland and hayfields. The productivity of this land is still low on many farms, however. The Poles'ya zone contains an especially large proportion of such meadowland.

The poor productivity of natural feedland is a result of inadequate intensification. Only 10 to 11 percent of the mineral fertilizers shipped in is used to fertilize hayfields and pastureland. In 1977 and 1978, 53 to 63 kilograms of mineral fertilizers (active substance) was applied per hectare of this land. This is very little. Considerable areas of natural feedland are covered with brush and are not fertilized. Under the qualitatively new production conditions, agriculture has at its disposal an ever-increasing quantity of equipment, mineral fertilizers and liming materials, and it is becoming realistically possible to make efficient use of all existing reserves.

The task of increasing yields and creating highly productive meadowland in the situation of concentration and specialization of agricultural production and that of animal husbandry, the main branch, is taking on crucial economic importance. Experience has convincingly proven that it is extremely advantageous to take steps to improve pastureland and hayfields. The organization of cultivated pastureland farming with irrigation is basically resolving the problem of providing cattle with an adequate quantity of inexpensive and completely nutritious green forage. Up to 40-45 percent of the annual output of beef and 50-60 percent of the milk are produced on the green assembly line in the summer on farms which have created highly productive feedland.

The republic has many farms which have improved their natural pastureland and hayfields, turning them into highly productive feedland. The experience of the Kolkhoz "1 Maya" in Slonimskiy Rayon, the "Rassvet" Kolkhoz imeni K. P. Orlovskiy in Kirovskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Volkovyskiy Rayon, the "Malech'' Sovkhoz in Berezovskiy Rayon and others has shown that productivity can be increased and 4,000-6,000 feed units obtained per hectare by transforming natural grazing land into cultivated feedland. And this experience should be actively adopted on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The adoption of land cultivation based on scientific and technological progress and production intensification will contribute to the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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INCREASE IN CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIO IN KAZAKHSTAN AGRICULTURE URGED

Alma Ata SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 6-7

[Article by Ye. Zakshevskiy, candidate of economic sciences: "Capital-Output Ratio and Production Efficiency." For another article on this topic see JPRS report 74777, dated 17 Dec 79, No 1211 of this series pp 47-50]

[Text] The Communist Party has developed and is systematically implementing important measures aimed at further increasing the production of agricultural produce and strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. An increase in capital investments in the agroindustrial complex is one of the important economic tasks. A significant part of these investments directly participates in production. This is fixed production capital. In the structure of the fixed production capital of Kazakhstan's agriculture buildings, installations and transmission gear account for more than 50 percent. Various machines, equipment and transport facilities constitute approximately one-fourth. Work and productive livestock, perennial plantings and so forth constitute the remaining share.

Fixed production capital is constantly subjected not only to wear and tear, but also to obsolescence and should be replaced with new capital after a certain period. The wear and tear of capital is especially great. This necessitates a highly efficient utilization of the inevitable mechanical and material aging of parts and units of machinery, equipment and buildings. Productive and work livestock requires an efficient utilization. Meanwhile, as noted at the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this capital does not yield the proper return everywhere. Thus, gross agricultural output lower than envisaged was obtained in a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan in the last 2 years.

In what way should constant efficient control over an effective utilization of every ruble of capital be established? There are many methodological solutions for this problem, but such a criterion as capital output ratio deserves special attention. Capital-output ratio is an indicator of the efficiency of utilization of fixed capital. Its magnitude depends on the structure of capital, on the assortment of output, on the level of production organization and on a number of other factors. It shows the quantity of output in monetary terms per ruble of fixed production capital. Therefore, the higher the capital-output ratio, the more efficient the production. Suffice it to say that an increase in capital-output ratio in the republic's agriculture by only 1 kopeck per ruble of production capital will yield a total saving of 61 million rubles and will increase the bulk of net income from agricultural production by tens of millions of rubles.

Fixed production capital representing embodied labor does not create any new value, but only transfers its value to the newly created product in parts. Therefore, an increase in capital-output ratio primarily means an increase in the bulk of output obtained per unit of production capital. As a rule, sovkhozes and kolkhozes equipped with fixed production capital in the optimum need produce more output per hectare of land with lower expenditures of labor and funds than farms insufficiently provided with them. For example, on the average, in 1976-1978 profitable sovkhozes in the Kazakh SSR produced output worth 728 rubles per 1,000 ruble of fixed production capital for agricultural purposes and unprofitable sovkhozes, 32.6 percent less. In the last few years a decrease in capital-output ratio has been noted not only on low-profitability and unprofitable farms, but also on many profitable ones. This occurs because fixed production capital has a stable tendency toward an accelerated increase. On the average, in 1976-1978 its total value increased by a factor of 6.2, as compared with the level of 1960 and by a factor of 4.2, as compared with the level of 1961-1965. During the compared periods the production of gross output in absolute figures increased by only a little more than twofold. The lag in the rates of increase in the production of agricultural produce over the rates of increase in capital is due to the fact that the latter outstrips the increase in yield and productivity by a factor of 4 to 6 and the increase in labor productivity, by a factor of 2 to 3. The yield of grain crops and the productivity of dairy farming increase at especially low rates.

As we see, the rapid increase in capital has greatly affected the level of capital-output ratio in agricultural production, because the expenditures invested in buildings and installations, in the acquisition of equipment and in labor mechanization are recovered slowly and, in order to obtain a higher return from them, some time is required, time that can be greatly prolonged if the importance of shortening the periods of capital recovery is underestimated. That is why it is necessary to pay more attention to problems of capital-output ratio, on the level of which the economy of sovkhozes and kolkhozes depends completely.

In Kazakhstan there are many enterprises and even individual sectors which year after year lower the expenditures of labor and funds on the production of products and efficiently master and utilize all fixed production capital. For example, in the Ptitseprom system in the last 10 years capital-output ratio increased by 53 percent, the production cost of eggs decreased by 34.2 percent and the profitability of this sector more than doubled. Capital-output ratio is also high on some sovkhozes and kolkhozes. On the Pakhgaaral Sovkhoz Tekhnikum in Chimkentskaya Oblast, which is the largest in the republic, in the last few years the use of land and fixed capital has greatly improved, as a result of which the rates of growth of gross output outstrip the increase in fixed capital for production purposes. The efficiency of its utilization on the sovkhoz during the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, as compared with the Seventh Five-Year Plan, increased by a factor of 1.5 and of land, twofold. The experience in the attainment of a high capital-output ratio on the Bol'shevik Sovkhoz in the same oblast is instructive. On the average, during 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan output worth 1,096 rubles per 1,000 rubles of fixed production capital was produced there. In 1978 the collectives of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin had the highest level of capital-output ratio. The farm produced output worth 1,326 rubles per 1,000 rubles of production capital.

An efficient utilization of equipment, whose quantity increases annually, has a significant effect on capital-output ratio. Rural areas receive more and more powerful and quite expensive tractors and machines, which must be operated at a full load, but this is not yet attained everywhere. Among the reasons for an insufficiently full utilization of equipment the main reason stands out clearly--an acute shortage of the necessary complex of trailed and auxiliary agricultural implements and mechanisms, the utilization of which in combination with new equipment could greatly increase the coefficient of loading of tractors and bring the actual productivity of each machine closer to the estimated productivity.

In an increase in capital-output ratio a correct ratio between an increase in the wholesale value of equipment and its productivity is important. For the time being, however, an increase in the cost of machines sharply outstrips their productivity. As a result of this, not only depreciation allowances per unit of production, but also operating costs, increase, while capital-output ratio decreases and production cost grows.

At present, on the average, one farm has 97 tractors, 52 grain harvesting combines, 45 trucks and a large number of agricultural implements. The task is to attain their efficient utilization and to ensure a high output of the machine and tractor pool with minimal expenditures on its operation. The Krasnoyarskiy Sovkhoz in Tselinogradskaya Oblast and many other farms in Kazakhstan attain high efficiency in the utilization of equipment and land. Output per conventional tractor steadily increases every year. In the last 3 years the average annual grain output per hectare increased by 2 quintals, as compared with the level of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The expenditures of the work time and funds per unit of output were lowered considerably, which became possible owing to the high level of intensification based on an increase in capital-labor ratio and capital-output ratio. The farm has about 8,000 rubles of capital for agricultural purposes per 100 hectares of arable land. One worker produces an average of 173 tons of grain annually, which exceeds the average oblast indicator several times. In 1978 the profit from the sale of grain totaled about 2 million rubles. More than 3 million rubles were obtained during the first 2 unproductive years of the current five-year plan.

The inefficient utilization of capital investments allocated for the construction of livestock facilities also lowers capital-output ratio. To this day there are no standard plans for cheap mechanized capacities suitable for operation under the conditions of the harsh winters in North Kazakhstan. The use of expensive reinforced concrete structures for the construction of production premises lowers the economic indicators of farm work. We shall cite a specific example from Tselinogradskaya Oblast. A dairy complex for 1,100 cows was built on the Karabulakskiy Sovkhoz in 1972. More than 3 million rubles were spent on the building materials for its construction and the investment of funds continues. They are used for the elimination of all possible incomplete work. The size and mechanical equipment of the fodder shop and other auxiliary premises are impressive. According to the plan of sovkhoz specialists and managers the complex should have raised the productivity of livestock, increased the volumes of output and served as a clear example of the transfer of livestock breeding to an industrial basis and of the introduction of the plant standard of labor on farms. What was the result of this intention? On the average, during 3 years of the current five-year plan the production cost of 1 quintal of milk totaled 50 rubles 31 kopecks, which was twice as high as the sales price. Many other production and economic indicators are not better. This is a glaring example of how one should not manage and attain success at any price. The results of such an activity are evident. In addition to the indicated lapses, on this farm there is a lack of coordination with wages and with an increase in labor productivity, personnel turnover is great and so forth. As we see, there is little concern for capital-output ratio, for profitability and for other economic indicators of production.

The currently existing disproportion between the rates of growth of capital investments and output is also the consequence of the fact that farms do not have substantiated standards of production capital and of its efficient structure for agricultural enterprises of various zones and production specializations. Therefore, some farms order and purchase more equipment than necessary for the performance of operations during the optimum time, while others, conversely, experience an acute need for certain machines and implements. Since output is directly ensured as a result of the utilization of production capacities, for the purpose of increasing capital-output ratio it is important to attain an efficient structure of fixed capital, increasing the proportion of the active part that corresponds to farm specialization.

Of course, a good capital-output ratio cannot be expected where in the structure the proportion of the basic herd is low and its productivity is even lower. To this day on a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes the output of young stock per 100 cows does not exceed 50 calves and milk yield ranges within 1,500 kg. The economic aspect of these figures is expressed in an annual deficiency of output worth hundreds of millions of rubles. Is this not a significant potential for an increase in capital-output ratio?

As noted at the November (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the demand for some foodstuffs is not met fully. Among these problems an increase in meat production deserves special attention. Interfarm cooperation, which increasingly gains in scope in the republic, but, nevertheless, the economic efficiency of this process leaves much to be desired, is a proven means. The weak technical and production base, as well as the poor provision with fodder, led to the fact that about 30 percent of the interfarm associations operated at a loss in 1977 and 1978. The low level of capital-output ratio was the main reason.

Taking into consideration that the proportion of agricultural produce produced under the conditions of interfarm cooperation increases every year, it is necessary to constantly study in depth and improve the very forms of interfarm cooperation. In each specific case it is important to select its most efficient form. The July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the selection of the best organizational forms of specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration with respect to various sectors and directions of agriculture requires special attention and a serious study.

The economic relationships of specialized farms with their partners, especially with industrial enterprises, require improvement. Some of them try to sell their services and output to rural areas at a higher price. As a result, the capital-output ratio and economic indicators of agricultural production are lowered.

A systematic implementation of the party policy of increasing production efficiency, whose integral part is an increase in capital-output ratio, presupposes an efficient approach to the delivery and processing of output. The documents of the November (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stress that, as the scale of production expands, the delivery of the output of agriculture to the consumer with the smallest losses and expenditures acquires ever greater importance. At the same time, it was noted that the question of the losses of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and other agricultural products is not only of great economic, but also political, importance. According to our calculations, the elimination of all the losses of output will make it possible to increase capital-output ratio by a factor of 2.5 per 100 rubles of fixed production capital.

There are many more problems connected with an improvement in the "operation" of the ruble than raised in this article. Their positive solution will help rural workers to increase the output of fields and farms, to raise capital-output ratio, to strengthen the economy of agriculture and to more accurately follow the policy outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and by the July and November (1978) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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UDC 636.08.003

PLANS OUTLINED TO UPGRADE MEAT PRODUCTION AT RSFSR FARMS

Moscow SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 19-21

[Article by G. Kulik, chief of the Main Economic Planning Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "To Make Livestock Farms Operate More Profitably"]

[Text] The July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee devoted considerable attention to raising the efficiency of agricultural production. That is natural. It is not possible to step up the rate of development and improve quality indexes without economy and thrift, broad introduction of internal economic accountability, and increase in deliveries of equipment and mineral fertilizers, and efficient use of capital investment, which grows each year. The party and government are devoting special attention to accelerated development of animal husbandry and increasing the production of meat and milk. This is also understandable. The increase in the standard of living of our people has raised the demand for meat and dairy products.

How has the countryside responded? Animal husbandry has become profitable at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes today. In Moscow Oblast last year, for example, the sector produced 255 million rubles of profit. In Leningrad Oblast its profit was 138 million, in Krasnoyarskiy Kray — 70 million, Sverdlovskaya Oblast — 67 million, Kaliningradskaya Oblast — 50 million, and Chelyabinskaya Oblast — 42 million rubles. However, this is not the situation everywhere. Table 1 presents the level of profitability of production of the basic animal husbandry products at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation.

The drop in financial indexes is the result of several factors, including the unfavorable weather conditions of 1975 and 1978 and the rise in prices for certain types of services and industrial commodities. But, of course, the main thing is the level of economic leadership and production sophistication. There is no other explanation for the fact that the production indexes of farms in neighboring oblasts, who are

Table 1

Animal Husbandry Products	Profit/Loss (-), millions of rubles		Profitability, %	
	1970	1978	1970	1978
Meat				
Beef Cattle	843	-32	22	-0.4
Hogs	585	-34	33	-1
Poultry	49	54	11	4
Eggs	311	922	45	63
Milk	70	-997	2	-12

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situated in roughly identical climatic conditions, some times differ very sharply (see Table 2 below).

Table 2

Oblast, republic	Productivity of Animals	Prime Cost of Quintal of Output, rubles
Milk Yield per Cow, kg		
Vladimirskaya	2,510	26.2
Ivanovskaya	2,066	29.8
Sverdlovskaya	2,643	26.2
Permskaya	2,419	33.4
Average Daily Weight Gain of Hogs, g		
Belgorodskaya	422	126
Tul'skaya	299	179
Gor'kovskaya	453	154
Mordvinian ASSR	283	266
Average Daily Weight Gain of Cattle, g		
Volgogradskaya	543	156
Penzenskaya	471	238
Novosibirskaya	520	163
Kemerovskaya	412	191

Farm managers and specialists know that high profitability of production cannot be attained with low animal productivity, and therefore all steps taken to raise this index will ultimately increase the efficiency of the sector.

Reducing the prime cost of animal husbandry output depends largely on skillful expenditure of feeds and reducing labor inputs. After all, they account for more than 70 percent of all production costs (see Table 3 below).

Table 3

Structure of Expenditures at Sovkhozes	Expenditures as Percentage Calculated per 100 Rubles of Gross Animal Husbandry Output		
	1965	1970	1978
Feed	50	51	54
Wages	25	22	17
Depreciation	3	4	6
Other Expenditures	22	23	23

From this it can be seen that wage costs have dropped slightly in recent years while expenditures for feed are accounting for a growing share of the prime cost of output.

There are several ways to reduce feed expenditures. The first is the quantitative way and assumes a decrease in the absolute expenditure of feed to produce a unit of output. The second is the qualitative way and envisions lowering the cost of a feed unit. There are reserves in this area. Take feed use as just one example. In recent years the expenditure of feed in many oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics has not decreased at all; for some types of output it has even increased. Only poultry raising has achieved a significant reduction in feed use, thanks to switching to an industrial basis and providing the poultry with balanced feeds. Positive trends have also been noted in hog raising. Similar processes there are going more rapidly than in other sectors.

However, overall feed expenditures at most farms remain high, with substantial fluctuations by oblasts and farms. In Vologodskaya Oblast, for example, 1.26 quintals of feed units are used for a quintal of milk compared to 1.6 in Kirovskaya Oblast, 1.28 in Novosibirskaya, and 1.49 in Altayskiy Kray. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray 10.8 quintals of feed units are used per quintal of weight gain in cattle, while the expenditure of is 11.4 quintals in Irkutskaya Oblast and 13.3 in Chitinskaya Oblast. Farms in Belgorodskaya Oblast use 8.1 quintals of feed units to produce a quintal of pork, while comparable figures are 12.0 for Kurskaya Oblast, 8.1 for Kubyshevskaya Oblast, and 10.6 in both Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR used 16.5 million tons of feed units beyond the norm last year. At the same time calculations show that saving this amount of feed would make it possible to obtain an additional 820,000 tons of meat and 6,150,000 tons of milk and reduce production costs by more than 500,000 rubles.

Therefore, development and introduction of steps to reduce feed expenditures must be one of the primary areas of work to raise production efficiency at every livestock unit and every farm.

The most significant causes of overexpenditure of forage are its poor quality and poor preparation for feeding. More than 70 percent of the haylage laid in last year in Novgorodskaya, Bryanskaya, Kirovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Amurskaya, and Sakhalinskaya oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and the Tuvi ASSR did not meet GOST [State Standard] requirements. No more than 20 percent of the total hay harvested in Ivanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Permskaya, Sverdlovskaya, and Tyumenskaya oblasts was good-quality hay. Sometimes this happens because the farms, who are investing considerable capital in raising and preparing feeds, do not pay much attention to preserving them. As a result they spoil and lose quality. The result last year, for example at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Orlovskaya Oblast, from storing bulk feed in dirt trenches was a loss of 120,000 tons of feed units, while 200,000 tons were lost in Saratovskaya Oblast. If we consider that prime cost of a feed unit there is 8-11 kopecks, it is easy to see what this attitude toward business is costing.

Another major reason for overexpenditure of feed is lack of balanced rations. This happens because many farms have cut back the area planted in legumes. The production of peas in the last three years, for example, has dropped by more than five-sixths in Orlovskaya Oblast compared to 1961-1965, by more than two-thirds in Kurskaya and Gor'kovskaya oblasts, more than one-half in Ryazanskaya, and by five-sixths in Volgogradskaya Oblast. This, in turn, had a negative impact on availability of vegetable protein for animals. Digestible protein per feed unit last year was 98.7 grams compared to the norm of 105-110. Additional concentrated feeds were required to cover this shortage. The proportion of these expenditures in 1977 at farms in the Mari ASSR rose to 44 percent compared to 24 percent in 1965, while corresponding figures were 27 to 42 in Penzenskaya Oblast, 26 to 41 in Kemerovskaya Oblast, and 28 to 44 percent in Irkutskaya Oblast. In addition to a sharp reduction in the hay, root crop, and succulent feeds in animal rations all these factors worsened cattle nourishment, lowered their productivity, and had a negative impact on herd reproduction.

The prime cost of feed produced at kolkhozes and sovkhozes is still quite high. Last year this index was 8.8 rubles per quintal of feed units at farms in Ivanovskaya Oblast, nine rubles in Irkutskaya Oblast, 9.4 in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, 9.8 in Kirovskaya Oblast, and 10.2 rubles in Penzenskaya Oblast. The primary reason for this situation is low yields. Many farms harvest less than 10 quintals of feed units per hectare. Therefore, steps to raise the yield of feed crops and reduce losses in preparation and storage are the principal reserve for reducing the prime cost of animal husbandry output.

There are substantial reserves for reducing production costs in raising labor productivity and refining technology, organization, and labor norms and payment. In 1976-1978 animal husbandry output in the republic calculated per worker-hour averaged 2.17 rubles, just 12 percent higher than the same index in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. To be blunt, that is not much if we consider the substantial internal reserves that the farms have for raising labor productivity.

We should say a few words about the workload on employees. Despite the advance of full mechanization and increased supply of machinery, this index is rising very, very slowly in the sector. The capital-labor ratio in animal husbandry for the republic last year was 22 percent higher than in 1976, but the workload remained practically unchanged. Thus, there were 22 cows per milkmaid at sovkhozes last year, just one cow more than in 1971. The workload per employee working with cattle was 24 last year compared to 20 in 1971. In hog raising the index last year was 111 per worker, four higher than in 1976. The reason for this situation is that the economic services of agricultural agencies, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have not given adequate attention to questions of improving the organization of production, stepping up introduction of technically sound output norms, and determining the optimal number of service personnel. Auxiliary workers often greatly outnumber the primary services. This leads to low labor productivity and high prime cost of output. At the same time, calculations show that the current level of mechanization at livestock farms would permit a 35-40 percent increase in the production of animal husbandry output, reduction in prime cost, and significant rise in labor productivity with the same number of employees.

Experience illustrates that specialization and concentration of production and switching production to an industrial basis are key factors in raising the profitability of animal husbandry. In those places where these matters have been taken care of expenditures of labor and feed to produce a unit of output are generally lower, and enterprises operate profitably, making large incomes. Table 4 below presents figures for sovkhozes of the republic last year.

Comprehensive long-term programs of specialization and concentration of production based on interfarm cooperation and switching the primary sectors to an industrial basis have an important role in making significant advances. Implementation of these programs will make it possible to significantly improve all the technical and economic indexes of animal husbandry. When developing plans for the next year and next five-year plan, therefore, the appropriate agencies and services at agricultural enterprises and organizations must envision the most efficient ways to realize these proposals and allocate the necessary material-technical resources.

Table 4

Indexes	Feeding Out Hogs		Feeding Out Cattle	
	Average	At Live-stock Farms	Average	At Live-Stock Farms
Average Daily Weight Gain, grams	293	488	400	772
Feed Expenditure per Quintal of Weight Gain, quintals of feed units	8.0	5.7	12.2	8.1
Labor Inputs per Quintal of Weight Gain, worker-hours	17.1	5.2	36.7	7.7
Prime Cost of Quintal of Weight Gain, rubles	151	111	203	125
Profitability, percentage	8	33	6	37

In addition to this it is very important to improve the technical and economic indexes of animal husbandry capacities already launched in operation. Last year, for example, interfarm pork production complexes had an average daily weight gain of 386 grams, just 17 grams more than the same index at sovkhozes of the republic. And the level of profitability of pork production was just 12.3 percent. The capacities of many dairy complexes are also not being used adequately yet. Last year the profitability of milk production at sovkhozes was 12.3 percent, while at kolkhozes it was 11.8 percent. At the same time the prime cost of a quintal of output at sovkhoz complexes was 29.7 rubles, almost 1.5 rubles more than the average for all kolkhozes of the RSFSR. The low work indexes of the complexes result primarily from poor stocking of herds, lack of a stable and reliable feed base, and serious problems in labor organization and payment.

Farms are also suffering significant losses from selling low-quality output to the state. Farms of Kirovskaya Oblasts, for example, lost 7,700 tons of milk for this reason at inspections, thus failing to receive 2 million rubles. In Tambovskaya Oblast these indexes were 25,800 tons and 5.1 million rubles, while for Saratovskaya Oblast the figures were 27,200 tons and 700,000 rubles. This also lowers the profitability of milk production.

Each year a large number of sub-grade livestock are sold to the state by farms in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Tambovskaya, Volgogradskaya, and Kemerovskaya oblasts. Farms also suffer appreciable losses from barrenness and animal deaths. Last year the losses of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ryazanskaya Oblast from animal deaths were 10 million rubles, while in Rostovskaya Oblast the figure was 33 million and in Saratovskaya Oblast it was 35.6 million rubles. Therefore, improving sanitary conditions and the veterinary service at livestock farms and reducing all unproductive losses should be a focus of attention for the economic service, managers, and specialists of the farms.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic have great reserves and capabilities for reducing the prime cost of animal husbandry output, raising labor productivity, and improving the quality of output so that every livestock farm can work at a profit. To take advantage of these opportunities is the job of the managers and specialists at the farms and the agricultural agencies.

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CSO:1824

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STEPPED-UP WORK IN RURAL CONSTRUCTION

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Meat Industry Construction Projects"]

[Text] Representatives from many oblasts, krays, and all the republics of the country recently visited the Lesnaya Poultry Factory and the Borovoye Hog Complex, now under construction, in Ivanovskaya Oblast. They were attracted not only by the fact that the largest duck factory in the country was built three times as fast as scheduled and the fact that workers have resolved to turn over the hog enterprise, which will handle 54,000 head, in half the scheduled time, in the fourth quarter of this year. The main thing is that introduction of the poultry factory by stages made it possible to begin incorporating capacities just five months after work began, and to deliver more than 2,000 tons of nourishing meat for the tables of Ivanovskaya Oblast by the time construction was completed. At Borov ye also, they are doing everything they can to start producing finished output while construction is still underway.

This is not the only place. Many regions of the country have taken an equally business-like approach to implementing the instructions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that the paramount challenge now is to increase meat production. "To do this," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, "we must use all our reserves and potential fully." One important reserve is stepping up the introduction and incorporation of capacities at new animal husbandry enterprises, especially in such swiftly developing sectors as raising poultry and hogs for meat.

It is customary to believe that several years are needed to build modern meat factories. But experience refutes these established ideas. With purposeful activity by local party, Soviet, and economic bodies it is possible to achieve a significant acceleration of planning, construction, and incorporation of capacities. The Volzhskaya Poultry Factory is under construction in Kostromskaya Oblast. They did not fulfill the plan there last year, which aroused serious concern for timely completion of work. But then the oblast party committee and the executive committee of the oblast Soviet drew on the labor reserves of the urban enterprises for the project; they not only made up the lag, but now are competing to introduce capacities to handle three million meat chicks ahead of schedule, by the 62nd anniversary of Great October. Capacities are being incorporated concurrently with construction work. Hundreds of quintals of nourishing meat have already been shipped out to the trade network.

It is correct to view one's own activities toward introduction and incorporation of capacities in the swift-developing sectors of meat animal husbandry through the prism of such experiences. The state and kolkhozes are allocating enormous capital for this purpose. Large hog enterprises have been launched recently in Chelyabinskaya, Irkutskaya, Tyumen'skaya, Chitinskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, in Lithuania and Tadzhikistan, the Mordvinian and Buryat ASSR's, and in many other regions of the country. Capacities to produce poultry meat have gone into operation in Stavropol'skiy and Khabarovskiy krays and Vologodskaya, Kalininskaya, Lipetskaya, Penzenskaya, Orenburgskaya, Kemerovskaya, Magadanskaya, Sakhalinskaya, Kiev, Donetskaya, Gomel'skaya, Minskaya, Bukharskaya, and many other oblasts. All this does not mean, however, that things are well in these very important sectors of rural construction.

The plan for construction of state complexes to raise and feed out hogs of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction was just 74.2 percent fulfilled last year, and just 76.6 percent for the first six months of the current year. The situation remains difficult at many meat poultry facilities. While the plan of state capital investment and construction and installation work as a whole was overfulfilled last year, the launching of meat poultry factories was held up in Belgorodskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Samarkandskaya, and Turgayskaya oblasts and the Dagestanian ASSR. Work is far behind today at similar projects in Lipetskaya, Permskaya, and Aktyubinskaya oblasts. Normative construction time has been significantly exceeded at many sites.

The development of pork and poultry meat production on an industrial basis cannot be separated from an appropriate strengthening of the material-technical base of the breeding farms. Unfortunately, this work does not always receive proper attention either. A rapid increase in the capacities of the mixed feed enterprises is a special problem. This does not refer only to the system of the USSR Ministry of Procurements, which is far behind. A great deal of work is done by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. Introduction of many of their projects is also being held up.

Concentrate manpower, capital, and equipment in the decisive areas; strive for rational engineering preparations for production and a high level of industrialization of jobs; on the basis of brigade economic accountability create conditions for each collective to work with high productivity; kindle the flame of competition — these are the things needed to overcome the lag at construction sites of the meat industry and associated sectors. It is important for all subdivisions of rural construction workers to learn these things. The boards of directors of the USSR and republic ministries of rural construction and other departments carrying on construction in the countryside, the boards of directors of interfarm construction sites, and local party and Soviet agencies are expected to be very exacting in their dealings with the managers of contracting organizations. At the same time, it is correct after a sober assessment of the situation to give construction workers help when they need it. This has been done in Vladimirskaya, Saratovskaya, and other oblasts. And the agricultural bodies acting as purchasers, planners, and financing agencies are expected to be more flexible and direct their every step to achieving final results as quickly as possible.

In the fourth year of the five-year plan the workers of agriculture are meeting the party's difficult challenge of achieving maximum growth in meat production. Progress must continue at a fast pace. Construction workers have a large part to play in achieving these objectives. It is their job to introduce new capacities for the production of all types of meat on time and ahead of schedule, especially the most fast-maturing type, and to create the necessary conditions for enterprises to begin operations while construction still continues, so that capital investment can be repaid in finished output more quickly. Experience has demonstrated that this approach is realistic. To implement it on a broad scale is an important job for party, Soviet, and economic bodies.

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CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCIES AIRED

Minsk SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 22-23

[Article by Ye. V. Rakovets, chief of the pedigree stock breeding division of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture; N. T. Gerasimenok, chief specialist with the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture; A. A. Aleshin and V. K. Kazakevich, candidates of agricultural sciences and senior staff members with the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry: "Errors of the Planners"]

[Text] There should be 227 farms specializing in raising heifers in the republic by the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan. They will provide the farms with 595,000 heifers. This will make possible a herd renewal of 20-25 percent annually. The program outlined is being successfully carried out. Many of the farms are already receiving young animals raised at the industrial complexes. The technology employed there is contributing to adoption of the most progressive methods of feeding and maintaining the animals and performing the breeding work. Labor productivity is rising as a result, and the cost of raising the animals is dropping. On the small farms, where manual labor is mainly employed, it takes 160-180 man-hours to raise a single heifer, but only 70-80 man-hours at the complexes, a reduction of 2- to 2.5-fold. Feed costs are reduced by 25 to 45 percent.

There are many unresolved issues at the complexes under construction and those in operation, however. This primarily applies to the selection of a a plan and to construction quality. The structure of the fields and the providing of the livestock with the necessary quantity of feed during the winter and summer periods have not been thoroughly planned on many specialized farms. Slow assimilation of production areas is the result. In its second year of operation, the "Druzhba" Kolkhoz in Baranovichskiy Rayon, for example, sold only 47 heifers, with a plan calling for the sale of 2,650 head. We point out by way of comparison that the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Vitebskiy Rayon annually sells 30 to 40 percent more heifers than specified by the plan.

The age of the heifers sold is still too great. At the same "Druzhba" Kolkhoz and at the "Gorodishche" Kolkhoz in Voronovskiy Rayon, it is

28 months, 4 months greater than on the advanced specialized farms. This entails violation of the technology for raising the animals and reduces the effectiveness of industrial methods for managing the branch.

A total of 19 complexes for raising heifers are now in operation on republic farms. Modern technological requirements, however, are being met only by the complexes at the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Vitebskiy Rayon and the "Oktyabr'" Kolkhoz in Rogachevskiy Rayon. Only the first section of a complex, with a capacity of 3,000 head, has been placed into operation on the "Oktyabr'" Kolkhoz. The buildings are in a pavilion-type arrangement, three to a unit and connected by a common gallery. The quarantine facility is separated from the complex. Manure is removed with a delta-scraper, and the feed is distributed with a belt-and-cable conveyor.

Even in this matter, the plan contains deficiencies, however. No provision is made for an artificial insemination point at the complex, for example, there are no feed-belt guards, and the pasturing areas are outside the complex territory. The asbestos and cement slabs used for the walls, although expensive, did not last long. This resulted in high depreciation allowances, which increased the basic cost of raising the heifers and their selling price.

The plan calls for keeping newly delivered heifers in individual pens in the quarantine building until they are 3 months old, although experience has proven that 30 days is adequate. The quarantine building is not divided into sections and manure-removal and ventilation arrangements have not proven entirely successful, resulting in a deterioration of the microclimate. The haylage silos (there are six) are scattered about the complex territory, which makes their use less effective.

One would think that it would be the most simple thing possible to take all of the best aspects of existing complexes to combine them and create one good standard design. The quarantine section could be taken from the complex at the "Gorodishche" Kolkhoz in Voronovskiy Rayon, for example. The facility there is divided up into four isolation sections with a capacity of 80 head each. The facility for receiving and processing the calves is the most simple and efficient at the complex on the "Oktyabr'" Kolkhoz in Rogachevskiy Rayon. It has divisions for receiving, washing and decontaminating, drying and weighing the calves. The shop for preparing the ZTsM and the milk for feeding is built and equipped in a simple manner there.

Good marks should be given to the system for raising calves to the age of 9 months employed at complexes on the kolkhozes imeni Kirov and "Oktyabr'," where the calves are kept in groups in cubicles with grated metal floors. We feel that the most promising systems for maintaining calves for the next few years are those whereby the calves are kept untethered in cubicles with grated floors or with solid floors with gravity-flow and delta-scraper manure-removal, as well as untethered maintenance in groups on deep bedding.

The buildings are designed best at the complexes on the "Oktyabr'" Kolkhoz in Rogachevskiy Rayon, the "Zarya" Kolkhoz in Mogilevskiy Rayon and the imeni Kirov Kolkhoz in Vitebskiy Rayon, where the cubic area has been increased and an optimal microclimate created by making the walls of the buildings higher. A feedshop for the preparation of fully-balanced feed mixtures with flow-line heat processing of the straw also in use at the "Zarya" Kolkhoz has functioned very well. Distribution of the feed within buildings by means of belt-and-chain conveyors used on the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov has also been successful. The belt conveyors have guards and function as a feed bench accessible from both sides. Float-type drinking troughs used in buildings on the "Gorodishche" Kolkhoz are more convenient than the PA-1 automatic waterers.

Complexes for raising heifers, however, are still being built to a pattern designed sometime in the past, without taking accumulated experience into account and with design deficiencies. Furthermore, many specialized farms are built without taking the feed base or prospects for its development into account and without inexpensive and convenient mechanized equipment for distributing the feed, watering, creating the optimal microclimate, and so forth.

The facilities for receiving and decontaminating the calves have not been efficiently planned at many complexes, there are no special vehicles for hauling them in and normative parameters for the cubicles are not adhered to. Worst of all, the system for regulating the microclimate in many buildings does not provide for optimal ventilation specified by normative regulations. The result is high humidity and an ammonia buildup. Ventilation is especially poor in the quarantine buildings employing the gravity-flow and flotation manure-removal system.

Everyone knows that when livestock are being raised, they must be periodically weighed, measured, readied for insemination, and so forth. The heifer complexes, however, do not have well-equipped weighing facilities, special cleavage instruments (raskoly) or cubicles in which to perform veterinary work and artificial insemination.

And what about feeding the livestock? The best results are obtained with the use of feed mixes. The digestibility of the nutrients in the dry ration is higher in this case. This is still not being taken into account in the construction of the complexes, however. Furthermore, at some complexes, the feedshops are not operating at all: They contain cumbersome and inefficient equipment.

The cost of space for a single animal is great at many complexes. It sometimes reaches 1200 rubles or more. And this increased cost is frequently the result of unproductive needs. Expensive housing is built at many complexes for the livestock raisers, containing many luxuries and large numbers of rooms and halls which are practically unused. We have nothing against houses for the livestock raisers, but they should be small, compact and linked by a gallery with the production buildings and should contain medical check-points with showers, a small lecture hall in which the workers can rest and relax, and one or two rooms for the complex specialists.

Two years of experience in operating the "Gorodishche" complex in Voronovskiy Rayon has demonstrated the unfeasibility of keeping and feeding heifers and calves year-round in the open in our republic. In the wintertime this results in almost a 30-percent overconsumption of feed, they develop more slowly and must be kept at the complex an additional 3 or 4 months. In December of last year alone, heifers over 1 year of age lost more than 35 tons, an average of 17 kilograms per head.

The heifer complex at the "Rassvet" Kolkhoz in Bykhovskiy Rayon with facilities for 6,000 head was built according to Standard Plan 819-148 designed by the Moscow All-Union Planning and Scientific Research Institute for the Planning of Standard and Experimental Agricultural Production Centers and Establishments for Storing and Processing Grain in 1974. It proved to be absolutely unsuitable and has now been altered considerably.

Nonetheless, this same plan is being used to build six more complexes in Mogilevskaya Oblast. Furthermore, not a single adjustment has been made in these plans based on our experience. The quarantine rooms do not contain sections for receiving, washing and drying the calves; the manure is removed by hand from beneath the individual pens; and the dimensions of the cubicles do not correspond to the age of the calves or to technical planning standards. In the buildings containing calves of 2 to 4 months TSN-3B scraper conveyors for manure removal pass beneath the troughs, which makes it difficult to remove the manure and to repair the conveyors. Calves between the ages of 4 and 7 months are kept without rest cubicles, a practice which clearly does not fit in with the overall cubicle system of maintaining the livestock of other ages. The plan contains no provision for the delivery of fresh air, and there is only a natural air intake system.

There is no artificial insemination shop, and the plans do not call for scales or cleavage instruments for the weighing and veterinary treatment of animals during all the age periods. Drainage and catchment facilities have not been provided, which creates unsanitary conditions in the pasturing areas, and the existence of pasturing areas between the buildings creates a general unsanitary situation at the complex.

We could list many such defects in the plans for complexes for raising heifers. It is too bad that workers at the planning institutes are still not listening to the practical workers in the field. After all, such violations and defects cost the state a great deal and discredit the progressive technology of using industrial methods for raising livestock.

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CATTLE FARM RENOVATION PLANS EXAMINED

Moscow SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 44-46

[Article by V. Kon'kov, Gipronisel'khoz laboratory chief: "How Best to Renovate a Farm?"]

[Text] Practice has confirmed the advantages of large enterprises specialized to produce meat and milk. They have better conditions and higher labor productivity, less feed is used, and output prime cost is lower. However, even when their capacities are fully utilized, such enterprises will provide approximately 8-10 percent of all stockraising output in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Consequently, the bulk of the meat and milk will be supplied by ordinary farms in the near term. That is why industrialization of this important branch cannot be reduced simply to the construction of new complexes. We need to consciously take up the re-equipping of farms now in operation, the introduction of progressive technology at them.

Renovation involves nearly every farm which has stockraising but no complexes. As compared with new construction, it enables one to reduce capital investments per unit of output by 10-25 percent. It is first of all appropriate to renovate prefabricated reinforced concrete buildings, inasmuch as their service life considerably exceeds the time in which they become obsolescent.

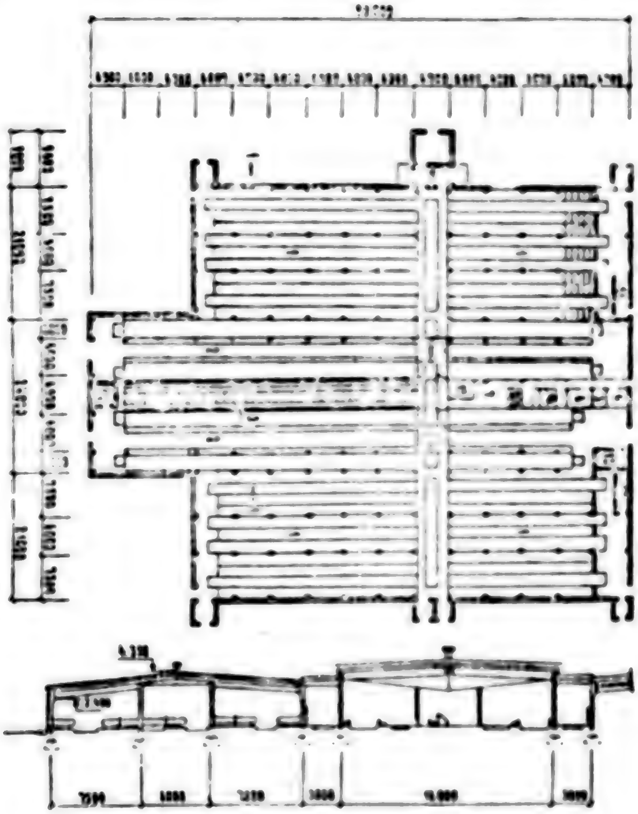
It is very difficult to provide each farm with renovation planning documentation. One would have to study the facilities, consider the preferred period for continuing to operate them and, finally, choose from among all the various rebuilding possibilities the one which would best correspond to the existing building lay-out.

Analysis has shown that the bulk of the cattle farms are built using 2-3 plans. For example, in the Moscow area the most widely used plan over the past 10 years has been the No 801-115 standard calf pen plan; it has been used to build practically half of all such premises. Some 12 percent of the cow-barns were built from plan No 21P-400 and only three percent from plan No 801-70. Thus, in order to solve the problem in a rayon or oblast, it is enough to develop plans for renovating premises which are the most widely used.

Our institute has worked out the appropriate recommendations. Production workers can avail themselves of an album of plan resolutions for renovating the most popular types of stockraising farms.

Let's examine one farm renovation variant in the album which has been used on "Goretovo" sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast. Prior to renovation, two adjacent premises held 200 cows each (standard plan 801-70). The animals were tied in and the feed was distributed using a KTU-10 mobile unit, the milking was done with portable units into pails or a milk line; the manure was collected with a TSN-3,0B conveyor and hauled using tractor trucks. The cow barns were of a support-beam design, with a column pattern of 7.5 x 6 x 7.5 meters.

Building Plan for 800 Calves and Heifers After Renovating Premises Built From Plan 801-70



Key:

/Best available reproduction/

1. Stalls with rest bays
2. Dining room
3. Hospital
4. Rest room
5. Storeroom
6. Livestock expert's room
7. Manege
8. Laboratory
9. Washer
10. Showers, bathrooms and laundries
11. Ventilation chamber
12. Panel room
13. Boiler room
14. Mixed feed storeroom
15. Storage battery

Our proposals (diagram): re-equip cow barns to hold 800 older bull calves and heifers. The calving is in the confinement section of the farm. The animals are kept in stalls, untethered, but they are on tethers in the confinement section and the hospital. It is recommended that the cow barns be rebuilt as places for the cattle to rest, each barn to contain 400 stalls. The manure is removed with US-15 scrapers to manure collectors and then hauled out to the fields using RZhT-8 tractor-drawn liquid manure tank spreaders. It is expedient to cover the space between the stockyards and put in the space thus formed an artificial insemination center with a hospital for 40 head, general-service personnel areas and a "dining area" for the livestock. The animals are fed full-value mixtures prepared in the feed shop. The feeding area can hold two groups simultaneously (for two hours twice a day). They can receive coarse and green fodder at feed enclosures for four hours per day per group of animals. The feed is delivered and distributed by a mobile installation.

The farm renovation plan outlines building additional facilities for storing all types of feed and an expanded confinement section. The utilities are renovated to conform to these changes and the necessary services and amenities work is done.

After renovation, the farm's capacity will be doubled and working conditions will have been sharply improved. The renovation will cost 360,000 rubles, or 810 rubles per additional livestock unit, which is 15-18 percent less than would be spent on new construction. Expenses are recompensed in 3.5 to four years.

Many other planning organizations, and in particular those of Zaporozh'ye, Kiev, Saratov and Novosibirsk, have provided their own recommendations on farm renovation as applicable to local conditions. The materials prepared will help farm managers choose a suitable variant. But in every case, the approach must be their own. Analysis shows that the economic impact of renovating stockraising farms differs even within a single rayon and under identical conditions. And if no impact is obtained, it means not everything was studied, that the approach to the renovation was unsubstantiated.

I should like to emphasize that the effectiveness of the renovation will depend in significant measure on the technological resolutions being used. Thus, in the building renovation variants developed using standard plan 801-48, to fatten 250 head of tethered cattle, the premises are to be laid out to introduce new and efficient means of mechanization and progressive technology enabling one to increase the building's capacity from 320 to 500 head. The cost per livestock unit decreases by 10-15 percent and labor expenditures are reduced nearly 2.5-fold. Expenses are recompensed in less than a year.

Depending on the planning resolution and means of mechanizing production processes, the capital investments in renovation using standard plan 801-48 vary from 35,000 to 80,000 rubles. It is cheaper to rebuild using stationary feed distribution systems. If movable distributors are used, expenses per livestock unit increase somewhat due to the large dimensions of such means of mechanization. In this regard, the capacity of the premises decreases by 15-25 percent. However, many farms prefer mobile feed distribution, since it is more reliable and simpler to service.

It is appropriate here to examine one planning organization's proposal regarding the rebuilding of a 400-cow dairy farm. They decided to install a milk line (pails were used previously), to replace the mobile system for removing manure to a pneumatic system outside the premises and to leave the old system inside them, to add on an administration building, provide the site with public amenities, and build a concrete trench to store silage, a haylage tower, a hay barn and a feed shop. The capacity remains the same. They assumed that the productiveness of the animals would be increased by 10 percent due to the better quality of the feed stored in the new facilities. If effectiveness were judged in terms of cost per livestock place, the renovation would seem to be justified. But will output production be increased after it and what will the increment be? Only if the answer to this question is affirmative can it be stated that the game was worth the candle. Inasmuch as there was no certainty that the investments would turn into a significant increment in output, only those resolutions which would directly facilitate increasing productiveness were left in the plan: construction of concrete trenches to store silage and haylage (instead of the haylage tower), the hay barn, feed shop, the change in the milking system -- the rest was left as it is. In such an approach towards renovation, expenditures are reduced five-fold and are quickly recompensed.

Also possible is a variant in which, after renovating a farm or building, the capacity remains the same, but an economic impact is achieved through increased labor productivity based on the creation of better stockraiser working conditions (construction of showers, dressing rooms, lavatories, rest areas, dining halls). Consequently, we must adopt resolutions oriented directly towards increasing livestock productiveness and improving working conditions.

Individual leaders solving mechanization problems order machines and machinery from sponsors following individual blueprints. As a result, they are left without spare parts. It would be much more intelligent to use sets of series-produced equipment, to follow the 1979-1980 "System of Machines for Comprehensive Mechanization of Agricultural Production" and Sel'khoztekhnika catalogs. It is more expedient to expand farms to the sizes outlined by standard plans: dairy farms -- to 400, 800 or 1,200 cows; feed lots -- to 5,000 or 10,000 head per year; heifer farms -- to 3,000 or 6,000 head.

Renovation requires considerable funds, and it need not be done all at once, in one fell swoop, but should be done gradually, in stages, so it will be simpler to provide the farm with livestock. We should first deal with farms located near developing population centers.

A solid feed base is necessary, of course. Otherwise, renovation will have no impact whatsoever. At the same time, steps must be taken to use all manure for fertilizer.

It is better not to disturb stockraising premises with an anticipated life of less than 10 years, as this is unprofitable. Repairs and partial mechanization (watering, collecting manure, feed distribution) will prolong the service life of old farms.

Analysis of stockraising facility renovation plans shows that various technologies for keeping livestock and various methods of mechanizing production processes can be used in existing lay-out resolutions. In this regard, the effectiveness of the different renovation variants will be dissimilar. It is therefore necessary to reveal the best variants, those which will provide the greatest impact, with consideration of the fact that each has both positive and negative aspects. But the traditional quantitative appraisal of the resolutions adopted (based on cost, calculated expenditures and productiveness) does not always provide a full description, since it does not reflect the qualitative aspect of the matter, does not take into account the operational merits of the machinery and equipment or the conditions under which the livestock will be kept. In the end, only a comprehensive appraisal of the resolutions which considers both quantitative and qualitative indicators will enable us to provide full information.

By formal multicriterion computer analysis, scientific workers of the Gipronisel'khoz [All-Union Planning and Scientific Research Institute for Planning Standard and Experimental Agricultural Production Complexes and Enterprises for Storing and Processing Grain] evaluated renovation variants for the most widely-used structures. In this regard, both quantitative and qualitative indicators were used.

Quantitative: premises capacity after renovation, capital investments in renovation, cost per stock-place, labor expenditures per quintal of weight gain, calculated expenditures.

Qualitative: system reliability and evenness of feed distribution, reliability of manure collection system and manure quality as organic fertilizer, water or bedding requirement for given manure-collection variants, degree of livestock concentration per unit of space, morbidity as a function of the manure-removal and feed-distribution systems, limb injuries (type of floor).

The renovation variants being analyzed for stockraising buildings built following standard plans 801-115, 801-23, 801-48 and 801-46 outlined a number of technological resolutions for using these premises to raise and fatten young cattle: maintenance -- loose-housing, grouped, both on slotted floors and removable litter; number of head per section -- 15 to 75, depending on lay-out adopted; feed distribution -- mobile, using KTU-10's and RMM-5's; stationary -- using RKU-200's, TVK-80 belt conveyors and multipurpose conveyors with belts over the feed troughs. Manure collection is of the slide-pan type, with delta-shaped scraper conveyors under a slotted floor, done by bulldozer. Variants with different combinations of technologies and methods of mechanizing production processes were examined.

Computer computations showed the best variants to be those outlining maintenance on deep litter, with mobile feed distribution using RMM-5's and KTU-10's. It was revealed that renovation effectiveness depends largely on the manure collection system. The most optimal resolutions turned out to be those outlining collection by bulldozer, the next most optimal used delta-shaped scrapers. The slide-pan system (drift) turned up in last place in terms of efficiency.

Only a comprehensive approach to renovation, one which takes into account the effectiveness of different technological variants and the recommendations of the country's leading institutes, will help us find the correct solution.

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NEED FOR IMPROVED UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE PLOTS IN TADZHIK SSR STRESSED

Dushanbe SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO TADZHIKISTAN in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 43-47

[Article by U. Shokirov, head of the Agricultural Section of the Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan: "More Extensive Use of the Potential of Private Plots and Subsidiary Farms Required"; see also JPRS 74932, dated 4 Dec 79, No 1216 of this series pp 35-38 for additional information on private plots in Soviet Central Asia]

[Text] In a report delivered during the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, commented as follows: "We must also display concern for the private plots of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers. They represent an important source for supplementing our food resources. The subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, public catering enterprises and other organizations must also play a useful role in improving the system of supply.

The private plots and subsidiary farms play an especially great role in the production of certain types of agricultural products -- meat, milk, melon crops, fruit and vegetables.

By 1979, 41 subsidiary farms had been created in the oblast -- 18 attached to industrial, transport and construction enterprises and rayon associations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, 11 attached to consumer cooperation and 12 attached to schools, secondary educational institutes and other organizations.

Two hundred and fifty head of cattle, 259 sheep, 599 hogs, 200 rabbits and 95,000 head of poultry are being maintained on subsidiary farms. Prior to the end of the year, more than 350 tons of meat will be produced here.

Included among the enterprises and organizations where subsidiary farms have been created, are: Kurgan-Tyube Meat and Dairy Combine, a brick plant, milling combine, cascade of the Bakhsh GES, Motor Vehicle Base No. 21, Kolkhozabad and Yavan rayon Sel'khoztekhnika associations, Kumsangirskiy, Shaartuzskiy, Kuybyshevskiy rayon union of consumer societies and others.

Collective horticulture and gardening operations are developing at an intensive rate in regions having developed industry. At the present time, 87 hectares of land have been allocated to large industrial, transport and construction organizations and before long an additional 160 hectares will be allocated. The overall land fund for collective horticulture and gardening associations will reach 247 hectares. A great amount of work is being carried out in connection with land development and the establishment of orchards and vineyards by the Vakhsh nitrogen-mineral fertilizer and transformer plants, Motor Vehicle Base No. 21, SU-20 in Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Rayon, Yavanvodstroy and the Yavan Electrochemical Plant, raypotrebsoyuz [rayon union of consumer societies] and PMK-15 [mobile mechanized column] in Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon. Some are already obtaining agricultural products. For example, during the past 2 years the transformer plant obtained more than 24 tons of fruit and 12 tons of grapes from its plantations.

The party, soviet and agricultural organs and the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are devoting very serious attention to the further development of the private plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. The overwhelming majority of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making tractors and towing equipment available for tilling the private plots.

During this current year alone, two thirds of the area of private plots were plowed using kolkhoz and sovkhoz tractors.

The number of livestock on the private farms is increasing with each passing year. At the present time, 133,200 head of cattle, including 89,600 cows and 162,500 sheep are being maintained on them.

The increase in the number of livestock being maintained on a private basis has been achieved mainly owing to the increased sale of young stock to kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers by state organizations and by the farms themselves. During 9 months of this current year alone, 2,000 head of large cattle, 4,000 head of small cattle, 1,160 young pigs and 593,000 head of poultry were sold. This was one and a half times more than the figures for last year.

Considerable reserves are available for more extensive development of the private plots and subsidiary farms. For example, a low capacity incubator lay idle for an extended period of time at the Sovkhoz-Technical School imeni Kuybyshev in Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Rayon; it was purchased earlier for a poultry factory that existed at the time. The decision was recently made to use it for the incubation of chicks and ducklings for the private plots of sovkhoz workers. More than 10,000 eggs were incubated here this year.

The experience acquired by the sovkhoz should ideally be employed in other rayons. Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must exert some influence in this regard. It is obligated to furnish assistance to the farms in acquiring such incubators.

On many farms throughout the oblast, the livestock of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are supplied with internally produced feed, with tracts of land being made available for livestock grazing and hay-mowing purposes. This work was organized very well at the Fakhrabad Sovkhoz and the Azerbaydzhan Kolkhoz in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, at the Kolkhoz imeni K. Marks and the Sovkhoz-Technical School imeni Kuybyshev in Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Rayon, the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Vakhshskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Kumsangirskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni 50-Letiya SSSR in Kabodiyenskiy Rayon, the Iskra Kolkhoz in Shaartuzskiy Rayon and others.

The experience of the Fakhrabad Sovkhoz and the Kommunizm Kolkhoz is deserving of special attention. Here the feed volume required for the private livestock is stipulated in the annual plan.

The feed is supplied throughout the year; it is delivered to the private plots by means of sovkhoz and kolkhoz transport vehicles. When allocating the feed, consideration is given to the amount of labor participation in the public sector. First of all, the feed for private livestock is allocated to those workers who achieved high production indices. This experience was employed extensively this year at sovkhozes in Yavanskiy Rayon.

Practical assistance in the construction of livestock facilities is provided for the private farms of kolkhoz members and workers.

In Shaartuzskiy and Yavanskiy rayons, the construction of such facilities on farms created on new ivrgin lands is called for in the plan for a private plot and they are turned over simultaneously with all of the buildings.

The artificial insemination of privately owned livestock is entering into more widespread use. At the present time, there are 39 artificial insemination stations operating in the oblast and servicing the private sector. The veterinary services exercise constant control over the livestock of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and they carry out prophylactic measures on a regular basis.

The measures undertaken have made it possible to increase considerably the production of livestock products and the procurements of such products from the population. On 1 September 1979 and compared to the same period for the previous year, the procurements of meat from the population had increased from 290 to 307 tons, milk -- from 230 to 644 tons, eggs -- from 707,000 to 913,000 and wool -- from 250 to 301 tons. The procurements of meat in Vakhshskiy, Kumsangirskiy and Shaartuzskiy rayons increased by one and a half to two times.

The procurements of crop husbandry products from the population increased considerably. Compared to last year, fruit procurements this year increased from 447 to 775 tons and vegetables -- from 2,738 to 5,007 tons.

In solving the problems concerned with increasing the procurements of agricultural products from the population, constant attention was given to improving the organization of procurements and expanding the network of procurement points. Compared to last year, the number of such points in the oblast, in keeping with oblpotrebsoyuz [oblast union of consumers' societies] and Tadzhikplodoovoshch, increased from 27 to 34.

Consumer cooperation is displaying great concern for the development of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers. It is selling orchard and gardening equipment and different types of goods required on private plots to the rural workers and it is carrying out the sale of mixed feed. A list of stores has been composed and a system has been approved for organizing the sale of mixed feed for livestock and milk sold to consumer cooperation by the population. In 1978, 73 stores sold 3,240 tons of mixed feed, or 430 tons (15 percent) more than in 1977, to the population, mainly to suppliers of livestock products. Approximately 3,480 tons of mixed feed will be sold prior to the end of 1979.

The role played by cooperators in procuring surplus agricultural products from the population is being raised. The procurement turnover in 1979 alone amounted to 7.07 million rubles, or 1.02 million more rubles than in 1978. The Kuybyshevskiy raypotrebobshchestvo and the Vakhshskiy and Kolkhozabadskiy raypotrebsoyuzes realized a considerable increase in their meat procurements from the population. In the interest of stimulating the sale of livestock products, the counter sale of goods that are in high demand is being carried out in a majority of the rayons throughout the oblast. The rayon procurement points throughout the oblast are organizing circumferential detours and by-passes around the populated points.

Consumer cooperation in the oblast is concluding agreements with the population on an extensive scale for the procurement of agricultural products and raw materials. For example, compared to 1978 when only 136 such agreements were concluded in the oblast, in 1979 more than 4,000 were finalized.

At the same time, in solving the problems associated with developing the private plots of the population and the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations, institutes, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, shortcomings and omissions occured. Many leaders, after planning various measures, failed to reinforce them with good organizational work.

The private plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers in Kuybyshevskiy, Vakhshckiy and Kurgan-Tyubinskiy rayons are not being utilized to satisfaction for the growing of vegetables and fruit.

Considerable shortcomings exist with regard to providing the population with assistance in acquiring planting stock and seedlings. The Buston-Kala Forest Nursery Sovkhoz failed to fulfill its 1977-1978 task for selling young plants to the population and the vegetable growing sovkhozes attached to the Tadzhikplodoovoshch system -- seedlings.

The rural trade organizations are not displaying adequate efficiency in carrying out their work. Interruptions often occur in deliveries of orchard and garden equipment and in the sale of mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals, polyethylene film, household cord, metal netting and other goods required on the private plots.

Individual farm leaders are failing to display proper concern for increasing the number of livestock privately owned by citizens. Thus, proper use is not being made throughout the oblast of credit being extended to the population for acquiring of cows and heifers. In 1978, of 10,000 rubles made available, use was made of only 7,400. In 1979, Kurgan-Tyubinskiy and Kumsangirskiy rayons were the only rayons to continue this work. Very poor use is being made of the loans by kolkhozes for acquiring cows and heifers.

At the present time, many families of rural inhabitants throughout the oblast do not have cows and more than 10,000 lack livestock of all types. The chief reason for this lies in the failure of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to supply adequate feed for the privately owned livestock.

Consumer cooperation does not always sell mixed feed in the proper manner. In Kumsangirskiy Rayon, instead of allocating mixed feed to those citizens who deliver meat and milk to the state, it is made available through open trade. In a number of rayons, funds are not obtained in a timely manner and, as a result, interruptions often occur in the sale of mixed feed to the population.

Serious shortcomings exist with regard to the construction of facilities for livestock and poultry. Gosstroy for the Tadzhik SSR is still not supplying the oblast with standard plans for the building of farm installations in the rural areas.

A shortage of construction materials is being experienced. For example, in 1979 the lumber requirements of cooperative trade were satisfied by only 39 percent and slate requirements -- by 47 percent.

Consumer cooperation is still not meeting all of its obligations with regard to procuring surplus agricultural products from the population. Permanently active receiving points have still not been organized by the Yavanskiy and Kumsangirskiy rayon consumers' societies. Nor has the counter sale of goods that are in high demand to suppliers of livestock products been organized in these same rayons.

Insufficient use is being made of another source for obtaining products, vegetables and potatoes. Here we have in mind collective horticulture and gardening. Some enterprises are failing to use the land allocated to them for orchard and gardening purposes.

The party, soviet and agricultural organs in our oblast are devoting constant attention to all questions associated with the further development of private plots and subsidiary farms -- attached to industrial enterprises and transport and construction organizations. These questions were discussed during meetings of the bureau of the oblast party committee and the oblast executive committee. Measures are being undertaken in all areas aimed at carrying out the plans outlined in this regard.

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ADVANTAGES OF PRIVATE PLOTS IN TURKMEN SSR DESCRIBED

Ashkhabad SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO TURKMENISTANA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 p 37

[Article by M. Slutskiy: "Private Plots -- A Common Concern"; see JPRS 74957 dated 4 Dec 79, No 1214 of this series pp 36-37 for additional information on private plots in Soviet Central Asia]

[Text] It was 6 years ago that Berdy Kurbanklychev arrived at the Leningrad Kolkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon. Initially, he obtained a position as an electrician, completed machine operator courses and became a tractor operator.

It came to Berdy's attention that the kolkhoz had built several homes and intended to make them available to those who were most in need of housing accommodations. He submitted an application and initially it was reviewed during a meeting of the kolkhoz board and subsequently it was sent for examination during a general meeting of the kolkhoz members -- a gathering.

Such gatherings are deserving of special mention, since they are remarkable phenomena. Indeed, the fate of an individual and the well-being of his family are for all practical purposes decided upon at such gatherings. If the kolkhoz board resolves to issue an apartment to a particular individual and the gathering chooses to "veto" the action -- the latter decision is considered to be final and not subject to appeal. However, no such incidents have ever occurred in the 50 years that the kolkhoz has been in existence, since when making housing available the kolkhoz board always performs in a very serious manner and displays a preference for those who are truly in need of housing, who work in an outstanding manner and who have earned the respect of the collective.

Thus, instead of an apartment, Berdy Kurbanklychev obtained his own home and his own plot of land. He planted onions, potatoes, grapes and sweet and sour cherries and he purchased a cow and planted alfalfa for it.

The issue here is not that since time immemorial peasants have harbored a desire to have their own plot of land. Modern rural residents are confronted by changed conditions with respect to their labor, daily routine and tenor of life. The principal concern of a kolkhoz member or sovkhoz worker is that of achieving success for the public economy. This represents the key to prosperity.

Berdy said to me: "My earnings are good. I bring home no less than 250 rubles and in the summer, during the harvest season, I earn up to 350 rubles. I have three children. They have fruit and vegetables at their disposal throughout the year. My cow furnishes 15 liters of milk daily. We make our own cottage cheese and sour cream. And is it bad if in the evening we all rest together and breathe in the fresh air out on the patio?"

A tract of land that is issued to a kolkhoz member for perpetual use is required by him not for the purpose of a pleasant pastime, such as resting out in the fresh air. A private plot, including all of the required outbuildings and livestock, plays a great role with regard to the budget of a kolkhoz member, in other words, it feeds him.

Such is the material aspect of the problem under review. It is a type of self-service -- a system of self-supply that is advantageous both to rural residents and the state. But there is still a moral aspect -- and it is of equal importance.

Berdy teaches young children to like the land. The older youngsters willingly plant trees and hill-up plants. Subconsciously, they begin to appreciate the tremendous value of nature's gifts.

The years pass and the younger Kurbanklychevs, having completed their educations, return to the land and commence raising their own children on it.

Certainly, not all of the kolkhoz members, particularly the young ones, settle down in comfortable and well organized apartments or devote their livest to the rural areas. Personnel turnover is inevitable, particularly in view of the fact that the city is just next door.

The turnover of personnel is not very great at the Leningrad Kolkhoz. Here, measures are undertaken aimed at curtailing it. It does so in the following manner. The kolkhoz has its own childrens' combine and provides all of the support required for it. There is a school summer health site. The kolkhoz members do not pay for the maintenance of their children. The farm's workers purchase meat, eggs and barley at considerably reduced prices. Hot food is furnished at the field camps. The kolkhoz includes a club, excellent library, school and a store.

The kolkhoz possesses almost unlimited opportunities for improving the well-being of its rural inhabitants. Last year the farm earned 1.7 million rubles of income. The contributions to the fund for social-domestic support for kolkhoz members are gradually increasing. There are many families similar to the Kurbanklychevs at the kolkhoz. Last year alone, 25 homes with tracts of land were built for the farmers and livestock breeders. Similar homes are again being built this year.

In the final analysis, all expenses are repaid in terms of the benefit which the kolkhoz realizes from each rural worker that takes up residence on the land.

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PROGRESS IN THE GATHERING OF FEED DEMONSTRATED

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 13, Jul 79 pp 26-29

[Article by V. Onisovets: "Laying-in of Feeds--The Battleground"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] In the fields and meadows of the nation, a green harvest will be taking place. Farm workers will be striving to lay-in greater amounts of hay, haylage, and silage--realizing that strengthening the feed base is the crucial factor in increasing the level of farm production.

"Everything we want to have from the raising of livestock--more meat, milk, and other products..," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the July (1978) Plenum of CPSU Central Committee, "...all of this depends, in the final analysis, on an adequate supply of feed of various kinds and of high quality." The Plenum put forth as the single-most important, urgent task: /the radical improvement of feed production and the creation within the next few years of a reliable, sound feed base for livestock production in every kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interagricultural enterprise./

There have been changes in this respect--and for the better. The average annual production of coarse feeds for the 3 years of the current Five-Year Plan has been increased in comparison with the last by 20 percent, succulent feeds by 25 percent, farms have begun to obtain higher feed concentrates. Nonetheless, there is still a deficiency of feed. In computing for a standard head of cattle, on the whole, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in past years have allotted on average only 27-28 quintals of feed units, whereas the leading farms, which have attained a high level of productivity in livestock-raising, are stored and feeding 40-45 or more quintals per head. The low provisioning for feed--the absence of adequate stores of them--is the primary reason why farm production is developing slowly on many farms, and why even a decline in livestock productivity is permitted in years with unfavorable weather conditions.

And not everywhere is proper consideration given to feed quality. Due to protracted harvesting periods and serious violations of gathering and storage technology, much hay, haylage, silage and grass meal of lowered quality grades is being stored, and major losses in their nutritional value are being allowed. Hence, there is also an overexpenditure of feed per unit of output while some farms, even after achieving the prescribed volume of accumulated feed, are not able because of their poor quality to realize the planned quantity of livestock-related products.

In the current year, when, because of hot weather in a number of regions of the country, adverse conditions for growth and development of grasses were created, concern about raising the quality of laid-in feed takes on a special significance. To harvest grasses from the fields and meadows completely and without losses, to mow all roadside borders, marshes and non-arable spots, to accomplish everywhere the processing of high-grade hay, haylage and grass meal--such is the current mission of administrators and farm specialists, of all agricultural workers.

/Agitators and political information personnel together with kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists need to carefully analyze the feed situation, to reveal shortfalls and reserves, to point labor collectives toward a sharp increase in the laying-in of feed and an increase in the quality of all types of feeds./

The kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interagricultural enterprises of a majority of the country's regions have developed a complex program for the growth of feed production in the upcoming years and in the long term. It is based on an intensification of field feed production and a raising of productivity on natural feed lands, and on the widespread introduction of progressive technologies of feed laying-in, storage and processing and on the specialization of feed production.

In the Ukrainian SSR, party organizations, government and agricultural organs of Zaporozhskiy Rayon in Zaporoshakaya Oblast and Kagarlykskiy Rayon in Kievskaya Oblast, put forth a valuable initiative in a wholesale intensification of feed production. Farms of these rayons, because of an increase in the area's fertility, the refinement of sowing patterns and the introduction of scientific advancements and progressive methods into feed production, in 1979 projected to obtain from each hectare sown to feed crops not less than 45-50 quintals of feed units, to be laid-in at 40-45 quintals per standard head of cattle. An improvement in the quality of stored feeds and a reduction in their expenditure per units of production of five to seven percent was envisaged. The methods of the farm workers of these rayons have been approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and recommended for widespread adoption.

In most of the rayons, the principle amount of feed was produced on arable lands. Consequently, the major reserve for strengthening the feed base for livestock production consists in /an allout intensification of field feed production, and an increase of feed crop yields,/ taking care that the production of high-quality feeds would be significantly increased without basically expanding the acreage under cultivation.

The paramount task inherent in this is an increase in grain production. Grain, and grain forage in particular, is in short supply right now. Demands for it grow more rapidly than its production. Therefore, measures are being instituted on kolkhozes and sovkhozes to increase grain crop yields.

Special consideration should be given to increasing the production of pulse crops--soybeans, lupine and sunflowers. Specifically because of these crops, many farms are successfully resolving the problem of increasing production of high-quality feeds, and they are striving for complete satisfaction of farm demands for plant protein and to a greater extent furnishing the nation with high-protein raw material.

For a number of Ukrainian oblasts, the central chernozem region, the north Caucasus and the Volga region of the RSFSR, as well as for other areas, the most highly efficient leguminous crop could and should become peas. In Krasnodarskiy Kray, Cherkasskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts, and the Tatar ASSR, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtain 30-35 or more quintals of peas per hectare. The most critical point in its cultivation is the harvesting. The timely preparation of equipment and machine operators and a high level of labor coordination during harvesting permit farms to carry out the harvest without losses, and to increase considerably the yield of valuable feed grain from each hectare.

The growth of feed production in no small measure /is tied to the skillful employment of catch-cropping and intercropping,/ which allow one to obtain in one year two, and sometimes three, harvests from the same plot. Last year, catch-cropping was practiced over an area of 2.4 million hectares, and that is currently projected to increase by a factor of two or more. However, on many farms in Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia, where they have all the conditions for the growth and gathering of secondary harvests of feed crops on a single holding, due importance has not been attached to this fact. Here the possibility of increasing the harvest of feeds from catch-cropping ought to be reexamined.

Great possibilities for additional feed stores lie in the efficient use of plant production by-products--straw and chaff, sunflower heads, potato tops, and root crops. The storage practice involving the processing of mixed silage, and feed meal derived from the green parts of woody plants, should be more fully utilized, and the collection of food waste material should be everywhere provided for. In general, everything having value as feed must be put to use, employed for increasing the level of livestock production.

/Right now, when the harvesting of grasses, the laying-in of hay, haylage, grass meal, and grass chop are being expanded ever more widely on farms, and attention is being directed to the sowing of corn and other feed crops, the level of feed supply to livestock raisers will depend to a great extent on the successful accomplishment of work in the fields and meadows.

At this point, as is also the case in the harvesting of grains, the organizational and political work of the rural party organizations must be concentrated directly in the mechanized brigades and links, where the outcome of the harvest is determined./ It must be performed in such a way that not a single farm worker will remain indifferent to the task of stockpiling the maximum amount of feed. Feed-gathering complexes and mechanized detachments operating on the Ipatovets method should be established universally. It is important to draw the entire able-bodied agrarian population to the harvest of grasses and to practice widely the use of Saturday and Sunday overtime for the laying-in of feeds with the participation of collectives sponsored byindustrial concerns and urban organizations. A large role in this operation will belong to activists in political propagandizing.

Deserving of attention is the way in which the laying-in of feeds is organized in the Kuban. By mid-May on farms of the kray the harvest of perennial grasses has already been expanded to hay, haylage and grass meal. The laying-in of feeds, as well as the management of the sowing of feed crops in the kray is carried out by more than 1,100 specialized detachments, brigades, and links. Included in the operation are upwards of 630 machines for the production of grass meal and other dry feeds. Major attention in the kray is devoted to the laying-in of high-quality hay. More than two-thirds of this feeds is earmarked for processing by the use of active ventilation. They plan here to bring the yield of feeds per hectare of crops and grasses up to not less than 40 quintals of feed units.

The most important factor in strengthening the feed base is /the broad introduction of progressive techniques of laying-in, storing and processing of feeds./ A good deal of work has progressed in this direction. During past years of the Ninth and 10th-Five Year Plans, the production of haylage grew from 4.2 to 70 million tons, grass meal grew from 0.9 to 6.4 million. On the whole about two thirds of the feeds are from grasses earmarked for hay and haylage, and are now being laid-in by new techniques. But of the overall volume of coarse and succulent feeds they makeup a considerably smaller share--little more than 30 percent. The fact is that the principle part of the silage is, for the time being, being piled into unlined trenches without application of chemical preservatives and plastic covers. On many farms there are not enough standarized storage facilities for haylage, hay, grass meal and grass chop, thus causing high losses in the feeds' nutritional value during storage. They are following the right course in Leningrad, Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and other oblasts, where they have developed and are implementing a broad program of tank and storehouse construction for feeds. It is important to speed up their construction and to ensure high quality. Here is another need for the inspiring word and personal example of the propagandists.

In recent years the inventory of drying devices and other machines for the production of grass meal, grass chop, pelleted and granulated feeds has grown considerably. By the beginning of the current season, there were more than 26,000 drying machines of various sorts. The skillful use of the pool of machines for artificial drying of grasses allows many farms of Lithuania, Estonia and Stavropol', as well as Moscow, Kiev and a number of other oblasts, aided by the organizing of group, around-the-clock work with this equipment, to produce per season, according to the computations of the AVM [Automatic Computing Machine]-0.4 unit, 800-1,000 tons of high-quality, vitamin-enriched feeds.

In shops and enterprises engaged in the production of vitamin-enriched grass meal, it is very important to devote attention to meeting unconditionally the requirements of the technology of the acquisition of these valuable feeds. Of importance here are the grass cutting and processing periods, the temperature conditions in the crying process, the moisture content of the finished product, the timing of the cooling process and the application of antioxidants.

The experience of leading farms in Moscow, Leningrad and several other oblasts demonstrates a high level of effectiveness in the use of drying equipment for the production of artifically dehydrated feeds in the form of grass chop. This form of feed is of particular value for ruminant animals. Its protein and vitamin content is second to none and on several counts it even surpasses grass meal and in large measure meets the physiological requirements of meat cattle. Moreover, less fuel is expended in the manufacture of grass chop and drying machinery is used more productively. The task presented then is to employ right in the present year all resources for a maximal increase in production of grass chop in pelleted and briquetted form.

The summer period is an important time for strengthening and improving the materiel base in regard to the processing and refining of feeds. On farms during the last winter (stall) period, there were in operation about 100,000 feed shops in which the grinding, leavening and thermochemical processing of feeds and the preparation of nutritionally complete feed mixtures were conducted. The greatest effect, as experience shows, was had by treatment of straw with lime, caustic soda and soda ash as well as by treatment with liquified ammonia directly in the stacks. These methods permit almost a two-fold increase in the nutritional value of the feed. It is very important that by the start of the stall-maintenance period all existing feed shops be put in good repair, and where necessary, new ones constructed and the mechanized areas equipped for the processing and refining of feeds.

In a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, titled, "Supplementary Measures for the Securing of Harvests, the Preparation of Agricultural Products and Feeds for 1979, and for the Successful Wintering of Cattle for 1979-80," /measures to stimulate the material interests of workers engaged in the laying-in of feeds/ were stipulated. On sovkhozes and kolkhozes the previously accepted system of monetary awards and various forms of material encouragement of tractor drivers and other machine operators for conducting harvests of feed crops and grasses in shortened time periods without losses is practiced.

Apart from this 2 to 4 quintals of grain will be given without charge to machine operators engaged in the harvesting of grain and pulse crops, seeds of perennial grasses, silage and other feed crops for meeting the seasonal quota established at the farm level, contingent upon a harvest of good quality and without losses.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises were authorized in 1979 to distribute without charge as supplemental payment to the workers engaged in the harvesting of hay and straw, the laying-in of silage, haylage and the production of grass meal and to sell at projected cost to the permanent workers of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises who have in their personal possession domestic stock, up to 10 percent of the hay and silage made and up to 20 percent of the straw.

Directors of sovkhozes, tree-farming operations and other state agricultural enterprises were granted the right to distribute without charge up to half of the hay to the workers engaged in the cutting and laying-in of hay by hand on lands which are unfit for the use of tractors and machines. It was recommended that these forms of incentives be employed in kolkhozes as well.

Agitation activists must explain to people the current system of payment for work. It would be appropriate in this regard, citing the experience of the past year, to discuss the high earnings of those who labored in the green harvest, giving no thought to time; who labored with a sense of conscience. It is also necessary /to employ in full measure moral stimuli/ to encourage effectively and openly its champions, to disseminate their experience, to hold it up as an example to the mediocre and the laggard, to direct social thought to the struggle against violations of labor discipline, negligence and disorganization.

/The laying-in of feeds is a serious test for all who are involved with it. "For feed, as for grain"!--let this urgent call resound, inspiring farm workers in this busy time, helping them to activate all reserves of accumulated feeds,/ to secure abundantly the needs of livestock for them. This will permit meeting the upcoming wintering-over of cattle in full readiness, to successfully fulfill the mission of the fourth year of the five-year plan.

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GRAY MOLD IN SOYBEANS DISCUSSED

Kishinev SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII in Russian No 11, Nov 79 p 20

[Article by Zh. Prostakova, candidate of biological sciences and senior scientific worker in the division of plant genetics under the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, and A. Ganya, graduate student; CSO 1824/031 dated 31 Oct 79 and published in JPRS 74711/1210 dated 7 Dec 79, p 35, also dealt with potential soybean difficulties: "Gray Mold in Soybeans"]

[Text] The fact that the area planted to soybeans in Moldavia has increased in recent years has increased the danger of the spread of diseases of this crop, a fact which is making it necessary for scientists and producers to study the crop carefully from various standpoints, including the area of phytopathology.

Gray mold caused by the Fungi Imperfecti, Botrytis sinerea Pers. ex Fr., is one of the factors reducing the soybean yield. The degree of damage caused by the disease depends upon the stage of plant vegetation during which the infection occurs and to a considerable degree upon the methods used against the disease. It is especially great during cool and damp weather.

In our nation, this disease has been detected in Primorskiy Kray and in the Caucasus. The development of the botrytriosis was not reported in Moldavia until recently. In the summer and fall of 1978, however, gray mold resulted in a markedly reduced yield on certain farms in the republic, especially in the Northern Zone. A study of the Dneprovaskaya-12 soybean variety planted by the Dondyushany Feed Production Association on an area of 100 hectares showed that up to 10 percent of the crop was infected with gray mold. An analysis of soybeans collected for the purpose also revealed significant damage to a number of middle- and late-ripening specimens, from 5 to 9 percent.

The disease ordinarily manifests itself most intensively during the fructification-initial maturation stage. Various parts of the plants are affected, including the leaves, stalks, stems, bean glumes and seeds.

The first sign that gray mold is developing is the formation of brownish spots with blurred edges, which gradually spread onto healthy tissue. The spots rapidly increase in size and merge and may encircle the stem, thereby killing it. A thin encrustation of mycelium forms on them, which soon takes on a grayish-brown coloration from the mass of spores. Porous accumulations of these are a typical symptom of botrytriosis. The mold produces a rotting on the beans, which starts at the stem of the fruit and spreads over the entire surface. The causative agent penetrates into the seeds through the glumes, forming blurred brown spots on their surface and deforming them. In this case, there is a reduction in yield and a deterioration of the feed qualities.

The most harmful form is infection of the stems, since this results in total desiccation of the plant.

The disease is spread in seeds. In addition, the mold survives the winter in the field on diseased plant remains. It is therefore especially important to practice a proper crop rotation, whereby soybeans may not be replanted on a field for at least 3 to 4 years.

Soybeans should not be planted after crops of sunflowers, other pulse crops or perennial grasses, which become infected with gray mold. Good predecessors for soybeans are winter and spring wheat, winter rye, barley, corn and potatoes.

Timely harvesting and threshing of the soybeans is highly important, since delayed harvesting results in increased infection of the grain by the gray mold agent. The seed should be thoroughly graded and cleaned and standard moisture content should be subsequently maintained. The soybean seed must be promptly treated with an 80-percent mixture of TMDT (2 kilograms per ton) and a 65-percent mixture of phenthiuram (3-4 kilograms per ton).

After the crop has been harvested, the plant remains must be removed from the field and a deep fall plowing performed.

As a means of combating gray mold in soybeans, it is therefore recommended that healthy seed be used, the proper crop rotation be applied and the proper system of agricultural procedures be followed, which accelerate maturation of the soybeans and increase their resistance to disease.

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BRIEFS

PRIMORSKAYA-494 LEGUME SEED--The Stepnoye sovkhoz has been growing legume seed for the entire Primorskiy Kray. The sovkhoz has increased the sowing of an early-ripening Primorskaya-494 legume seed to satisfy the demand. This year the sovkhoz will sell at least 4,000 quintals of the seed or three times more than during the past several years by increasing the yield up to 20 quintals of seed per hectare. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 5 Jun 79]

ARTEM POULTRY FARM--The first stage of a specialized poultry farm in the environs of Artem, which is rated to raise 6.5 million chicks a year, has been increasing its production and expects to obtain at least 1.5 million broilers this year. The second stage of the farm and a settlement for farm workers are now being constructed on a 170-hectare site. The farm will reach its full capacity by the end of the current Five-Year Plan period at which time it will be capable of supplying to the Far Easterners more than 10 million kilograms of high-quality poultry meat a year. [Vladivostock Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Jan 80]

KHABAROVSK POULTRY FACTORY--The Khabarovsk poultry factory, which was greeted by Brezhnev on its ahead of schedule completion, has already produced 3,700 tons of meat. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Nov 79]

KHABAROVSK BROILERS FACTORY--A meeting was held in Nekrasovka today to mark ahead of schedule commissioning at full capacity of the Khabarovsk broilers factory. Its capacity is 10.5 million chickens a year. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Oct 79 OW]

LESOZAVODSK FODDER PLANT--The Lesozavodsk combined fodder plant, which has been constructed at a cost of some 8 million rubles, has turned out its first output 4 months ago. The plant has a rated daily capacity of 400 tons of mixed fodder or enough fodder to feed 120,000 hogs or 4 million head of poultry a day. Starting and adjusting work is still underway at the plant and should be completed in another 9 months. The plant has been turning out an average of 100 tons of mixed fodder a day and hopes to reach its rated capacity as soon as all starting and adjusting work is completed and once it solves the problem of insufficient residential housing and shortage of manpower and specialists. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Jan 80]

LESOZAVODSK BIOCHEMICAL PLANT--The Lesozavodsk biochemical plant supplies its products to Primorye, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Khabarovsk Kray and Amur Oblast as well as to some other places. Lately much has been done to introduce highly productive equipment and improve technology and as a result the plant obtained 17,000 tons of fodder yeast, including nearly 400 tons above the plan. The plant has established a section for the production of concentrated admixture to fodder, which is especially rich in vitamins and microelements. This year the plant will produce at least 3,000 tons of the new production or more than twice as much as in 1979. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jan 80]

CHERNIGOVKA GRAIN PRODUCTS--The Chernigovka Grain Products Combine supplies products to the Far North, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, the Ural region, as well as for export. The capacity of the combine now permits processing of 205 tons of rice grain daily and production of a large quantity of mixed feeds. Construction worth 20 million rubles is planned at the combine. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 20 Jul 78]

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION IN KHABAROVSK--An elevator construction train is currently constructing the second stage of the largest elevator in Khabarovsk Kray in (?Kizi) Village. Construction workers have pledged to commission two silo structures for 36,000 tons of grain by 30 June. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 22 Jun 78]

GRAIN DELIVERY--The first batch of grain has been delivered to the elevator in Ptichnik Village. Two stages of the largest elevator in the country's eastern part have been completed by the Sibelevatorstroy's sector 6 months ahead of schedule. The concrete elevator will be able to hold the entire harvest collected from more than 100,000 hectares in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 78]

JEWISH OBLAST ELEVATOR--A large building was the last structure to give a completed appearance to the huge elevator in Ptichnik settlement of Birobidzhanskiy Rayon. Two stages of the grain storage were commissioned ahead of schedule and the construction of this eighth silo building was also completed ahead of time. The 12-stories-high complex will be able to store the entire grain harvest of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast. Equipment at the elevator completely eliminates manual loading and unloading of grain and electronic devices monitor the condition of grain in all of the elevator's silos. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Oct 79]

GRAIN ELEVATOR--The last stage of the Far East's largest elevator has been commissioned in (Tiksit) Village, Birobidzhanskiy Rayon. The elevator's eight structures will now be capable of receiving up to 150,000 tons of grain simultaneously. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Jan 80]

SUBSIDIARY FARM PRODUCTS--Nukus, 15 Dec--A fattening farm for 200 head of cattle has been created at the Beruniyskiy Consumer Society. A poultry yard with an incubator for 50,000 chicks annually will also furnish output here. The sale of such output to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the population will produce considerable income. The cooperators are producing meat using their own feed. They have developed 90 hectares of long-fallow land and planted grain corn and silage on it. A fine crop was obtained. The refuse of public catering enterprises is being used by this subsidiary farm. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 2] 7026

ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATE PLOTS--Kurgan-Tyube, 5 Jan--The machine operators at the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, upon completing their autumn plowing in behalf of the cotton crop, were assigned a new task: to plow up the tracts on the farmsteads of the kolkhoz members. The Kolkhoz Board is providing a great amount of assistance to those operating the subsidiary farm. Public equipment is being employed for carrying out the pre-sowing preparation of the tracts, for applying mineral fertilizers and for working the orchards and vineyards. These services are being paid for on the basis of planned production costs. Special pastures are being made available for the grazing of privately owned livestock. Concern is being evidenced at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the oblast for the development of the subsidiary farms. The overwhelming majority of the private plots here are cultivated in an organized manner. Young cattle stock and poultry are sold to the rural residents for the purpose of increasing the production of livestock products. The home of each farm worker in the Vakhsh Valley now has its own meat, milk, vegetables and fruit. Having organized receiving points at a number of kolkhozes, the cooperators made arrangements for the buying up of the surplus farm products. The cooperators are concluding long-term agreements with many households. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 2] 702

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